PALAIS ROYAL WILL

By the purchase of the five-story brick building at 1005 G street northwest by A. Lisner, the Palais Royal now owns all of the land on the north side of the street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, excepting the lot upon which the McLachlan Banking Company is build

ing its new banking home.

This frontage on G street, controlled by Mr. Lisner, is of E5 feet. The recent purchase was negotiated through Weaver irros, for \$10.000 last week. The property. nown as the Scottish Rite Cathedral was bought by Mr. Lisner for \$5,000

Lisner intends to proceed with the erection of an addition to the Palais Royal building which will be identical in outer architectural design with the main building. This means that the store floor space will be increased by nearly 9,000 square feet.

Latest Designs Sought.

While the properties upon which the building will be erected do not exceed square feet, the gain is made by

that it will be ready for occupancy by

and package chute, arranged spirally, wil ns of the growth of Washington; and surer sign of the extension of the city

RAILWAYS PLACE ORDERS.

Baldwin Locomotives for Harriman Lines.

The Harriman lines have placed equipment orders to cost approximately \$1,00,000 these orders have been placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and include both freight and passenger engines, the total number ordered being 18s. This is one of the largest locomotive orders ever placed at one time. A year ago the Harriman lines ordered 185.

The present order calls for delivery of form of the largest locomotive orders ever placed at one time. A year ago the Harriman lines ordered 185.

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The present order calls for delivery of the largest locomotive orders ago the largest locomotive orders. Association, Virginia State Darymen's Association, and Virginia Canners' Association.

past four years the use of concrete has

ement.

It is asserted that George Gates, a struggling inventor of San Jose, Cal., has produced, after many years of experimentation, a railroad tie of this substance that meets all the requirements of such a support, is cheaper than the wooden tie, and will has many times as long. It is furthermore stated that he has sold to the railroads his natent rights for over \$17. railronds his patent rights for over \$17,-000,000, and that it is regarded as the greatest railway invention since the air-brake.

Cement and metal ties have been tried before, but in this country they have not been found satisfactory. The solid co-ment lacks resiliency, but the new tie will spring nearly two inches and come back to line, each one being re-enforced back to line, each one being re-enforced with thirty-six strands of barbed wire. The tie problem has been one of the most critical confronting the railroads in re-cent years. A mile of track requires about 2,500 ties. This makes nearly 700, 000,000 of them for the mileage of the country. About 80,000,000 are annually re-ceived for renewals, and somethics the quired for renewals, and something like 15,000,000 more for new construction, or over 200,000,000 cubic feet of timber. Moreover, the requirement of uniform dimen-sions makes it necessary to have a special growth, involving careful selection and not a little waste.

Sales and Leases in Northwest. William Corcoran Hill reports the sale of premises 1740 K street northwest to M. J. Keane. The property consists of a small house on a 42-foot frontage. Also the sale to the trustees of the Louise

Home of a 22½-foot front vacant lot in L street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth residence of Miss Mary R. Wilcox

The residence of miss mary it. Wilcox, 1760 Corcoran street northwest, has been leased to Archer M. Haxard, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and the Justice Brewer residence, 1823 Sixteenth street northwest, has been leased to Justice William Van Devanter, through Mr. Hill's office.

Nova Scotia Lobeter Canning,
There are in Nova Scotia, in round
numbers, 240 canneries, and they employ
during the scason over 2,000 people in
the factories. The value of the lobuter
plants is given at \$22,000. There are
more than 60,000 traps, valued at \$26,000.

AMERICAN FRUIT ABROAD.

BE MADE LARGER

Manchester, Jan. 7.—Manchester is now the second fruit port in the United Kingdom, and the value of the fruit disposed of at the commercial sales-room per annum is estimated at \$2,50,00.

Two important cargoes of fruit for the Christmas market were discharged at the docks by the steamers Cingetorix and Kilmaroch, from Valencia, and another large cargo is due by the steamer Houthandel. Recently 34,000 packages of green fruit were offered for sale at the commercial salesroom, including Maine apples, Oregon Newtowns, Valencia apples, Oregon Newtowns, Valencia apples, Oregon Newtowns, Valencia apples, Valencia dranges, Western New York apples, Canadian apples, Valencia mandarins, and Sicily lemons. This is excited to the commercial salesroom including Maine apples, Oregon Newtowns, Valencia apples, Valencia dranges, Valencia mandarins, and Sicily lemons. This is excited to the port, which is bandled entirely by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, and does not pass through the auction salesrooms. The steamer Barrance entered the canal recently with 7,100 bunches of bananas from Santa Marta and 10,300 cases of language oranges.

BUSINESS PROPERTY BRINGS HIGH PRICE

M. A. Leese Buys Eleventh Street Building.

of the sustained and increasing values of Washington real estate, especially in the business section, is supplied by the purof Sullivan-Simpson Company, which is

The estimated cost of the new six-story addition is placed at \$120.00, and it is hoped FARMERS' WEEK IN OLD VIRGINIA

Apple Show to Exceed All Previous Efforts.

held at Roanoke, January 10 to 12, 1911, promises to be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the South, Prospects are that more than 1,200 of

'orn Growers' Association.
The largest and finest apple show ever

present order calls for delivery the spring and summer of 191, crease in the working force at in's will be necessary, but the will be necessary but the will be very bury for several s. The Enidwin company also rean order for twenty-four freight office, costing approximately \$200.

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all, with addresses by Gov. William Hodges Mann. Assistant Secretary W. M. Hays, of the United States Depar-ment of Agriculture, and President L. E. Johnson, of the Norfolk and Western Enflway, with Mayor Joel H. Cutchin, of

Expulsion of the Jesuits From Portugal Explained

Protest by the Portuguese Provincial Against Action Taken by the Government.

devotedness with the testimony of their blood.

But in thus solemnly addressing my country. I must, as a father, speak of my own well-soloved sons, expressing my grief on beholding what they suffer, and protesting their innocence of the charges brought against them.

In this free country men who extol the spirit of liberty, and claim to be leaders of the principle of universal equality, have on the instant expelled from Portuguess territory more than three hundred of their fellow-citizens approad among some scores of houses the sape ad among some scores of houses the same among and colonies beyond the seas in Asia. Africa, and Oceania. This cruel act was executed without the victims being permitted to speak one word in their defense, no time being allowed them to carry away a stitch of clothing, their books or their papers, though these contained the fruit of active studies pursued for years.

Spollation.

In the name of liberty they have taken from us all that we possess, have seized our property and our homes, built with what by dint of careful economy has been saved out of the pensions of our pupils, or has been assigned by individuals and legally invested for the purpose in their own names.*

legally invested for the purpose in their own names.*

Along with buildings and land was seized likewise the furniture of our houses, comprising first-rate scientific collections in the museums, scientific institutes and laboratories of the colleges at Campolide and S. Piel, where for more than half a century, by means of the monthly pursons of our boys, and the generosity of friends inspired by esteem and devotion, the intelligent and disinterested labors of our fathers and brothers had succeeded in accumulating valuable materials of study, which by every right were ours and ours alone. Our libraries disappeared in like manner during the same period, the store where our linen was kept, the private rooms themselves, in each of which could be found besides a washstand and bed, only a writing-table and a modest bookstand with a few books the companions of our solitude—all were suddenly declared to be the property of the State, and we ourselves, thus summarily and arbitrarily desposited of everything, and turned out of our own doors, were led to prison by a throng of armed soldiers and civilians, amidst the insults and jeers of a mot long exceted against us by the

American supply. The fact that it lends itself so well to the decorative effects of modern architecture has done much to multiply its uses in construction.

In practicability it has proven so well adapted to the building of bridges, business buildings. and private residences, that every year sees its employment increased. Even the farm has learned of its great value, and barris, bones, and fence posts are now made of Portland fence posts are now made

By request of the Aloysius Truth Society of Washington, under the direction of Rev. A. J. Duarte, S. J., there is reprinted herewith to-day from The Tablet Supplement of London (December 24, 1910) a translation of the protest issued by Father Luiz Gonzaga Cabrat, provincial of the Society of Jesus in Portugal, on behalf of the religious committed to his charge who have been expelled from the country. The translation is as follows:

To My Countrymen: The prolonged period of distress which elapsed while the Fathers and Brothers of the Society of Jesus were quitting Portugal to take the road of exile, being driven from their beloved nutive land on the charge of abominable crimes, whereas their life had been wholly spent in self-sacrifice on behalf of others, whilst I was moreover occupied with the care of my spiritual children, having to determine for each a new scene for the exercise of his zeal-all this. I say, occupied me to such an extent that bithers I have been unable of my beloved.

Treatment in Prison.

is this ail. When after all these

The answer is simple. We had no ar maments whatever, nor in any of ou-houses were there subterranean passage

others.

And yet, had it been otherwise, had we possessed such covered ways—what then? Had we not a right in view of what had occurred? Our conduct, though less frank and open, would have been at least more businesslike, as was said a few weeks ago in the Spanish parliament by the Premier Canalejas, in regard of densive works said to exist in some religious houses. How, then, what happened at Campolide, where the mobbroke in, flooding cerridors and private rooms, bursting open everything, throwing about books and papers, and threatening to shoot the unfortunate inmates? Does not all this show that it would have been highly advantageous to have had some means of hindering the sack of the college until the public force could come to the rescue?

In reality, however, there was nothing of the sort. In the whole building of Campolide were only a couple of guns for purposes of sport, when our professors went for a fortnight's holiday to a country house at Val de Royal. Moreover, these guns were not employed when the assault took place.

What, then, of the shots fired from our residence at Quelhas? These shots were the occasion for bitter calumnles against us, in an official note which has as yet not been contradicted by the provisional government.

The general himself commanding at Lisbon, who was appointed by the re-

by our best friends.

Supposing this belief to be well-grounded, why should it make us criminals? It would be a strang, measure to expel a man from his country merely because he possessed a large sum of money. But our reputed wealth was purely fabulous, the that the Society had actually in Portugal abundant material resources, we should have no lack of good works on which to expend them for the good of the sources. Frequently after my appointment mer Superfor, I had a hard struggle mainst grievous difficulties to find means a mortification in the misconceptions regarding Jesuit proposession of our own official catalogues, in which we recorded all our names and occupations. They may thus see that we never thought there was any free man of the subject. I was, however, prevented for it long projected a curse of lectures on the subject. I was, however, prevented such that the was proposed by law, but wholly results in the misconceptions regarding Jesuit proposed by law, but wholly results in the misconcepting truth, as succerning truth, as succern

of Jesus.

This matter will require but a few words.

If the government of the society is strictly monarchical, its administration is on the contrary extremely decentralised. Each house is separately administrated, and nothing can be more imaginary than the bottomless common purse which has inspired so many falsehoods.

As a fact, if in Portugal, thanks to the careful administration of their superiors, the Jesuit houses have been freefrom dobt, they have usually possessed few comforts, and have sometimes endured great hardslips. Residences subsisted merely upon stipends for masses and preaching, or alms spontaneously offered. In the colleges the great expenses required to provide our boys with board and lodging, with the comforts and amusements they enjoyed, and still more with what was required to keep abreast of modern educational developments, all this I say obliged us to interrupt our building works till the number of pupils should be much increased.

speech, of the press! Strange offense of which to be accused by men who de nounced the monarchy for suppressin freedom, while in the columns of the

adopted this legal incognito, which more over hands and one of the press. Strange offense of possession of our own official catalogues, in which were recorded all our names and occupations. They may thus see that we never thought there was any reason to make a mystery of our existence of the full that we bear a title which we esteem next to that of Christian, namely, of religious of the Society of Jesus.

5 - Political and anti-Republican Activity.

Opinions expressed in certain articles of the Mensageira, whispers of latery reara concerning our share in the polemics of the newspaper named Portugal, and innumerable fictions about the Jesuits, on occasion of the late elections; such were the causes of the accusation that we meddled with politics.

As for the Mensageiro, its articles are open to all who choose to read them, and the doctrines there exertines as to the responsibility of the electorate in regard of legislation and its execution, as to the solidarity of the members of our party, its traditions, programme, and political life, are after all only those which are not been so lamentably forgotten as with use only those who realize how utterly would a country enjoy in which a theologian or moralist was not permitted to express diagnation of Catholics have not been so lamentably forgotten as with use only those who realize how utterly would a country enjoy in which a theologian or moralist was not permitted to express diagnation of the later promites of the energy of the published a few days are may differ in regard of such matters, what kind of liberty would a country enjoy in which a theologian or moralist was not permitted to express the doctrines in which he believed in the program of the energy of the published a few days are may differ in regard of such matters, what kind of liberty would a country enjoy in which a theologian for moralist was not permitted to express disapprova of the energy of the program of the energy of the published a few days are may be a subject to the program of the energy of t

WILL BE GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

